

THE WEEKLY STANDARD

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR MICHAEL G. MULHALL 91 CALLE DEFENSA.

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ADVERTISEMENTS.

Received at the office up to Tuesday.
10 A. M. and inserted at moderate
rates.

Published every Wednesday morning at the "Standard" Printing Office, calle Defensa No. 91, where Advertisements and Communications will be received.

November 20th 1861.

BUENOS AYRES.

No. 30.

FOR COLONIA.

Twice a week
The well known fast sailing and commodious Pilot-Boat
VELOZ

Leaves for the above Port every Tuesday, at 9 A. M. returning every Monday and Thursday.
For particulars apply at the Whale boat and lighter office N. 3) Paseo de Julio.

George Kean

For Colonia.

THE WELL-KNOWN PILOT BOAT
ESTRELLA.

Will sail from this port every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at nine a. m. returning every MONDAY and THURSDAY—For further particulars apply at the Whale Boat Office.—Paseo de Julio No. 35.

LEIS MAC LEAN.

NORTHERN

ASSURANCE COMPANY
ESTABLISHED 1836.

INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT
Capital £1250,760.

Fully subscribed by nearly 1000 Shareholders whose personal responsibility is unlimited.

HEAD OFFICES.

London, Edinburgh, Aberdeen, Glasgow.

LIFE.

Policies are granted on every description of risk contingent upon life including insurance for the whole term of life, or for short periods and with or without participation in profits.
Annuities immediate, deferred or survivorship and endowments for children, in the participation class, the whole profits belong to the assured, and a Bonus is declared every five years, which may be either added to the Policy, applied to the gradual extinction of the premium or its equivalent value received in cash.

FIRE.

Insurances are granted on every description of property in the United Kingdom, the colonies, and in most foreign countries at the usual rates. Forms of proposal and all other information may be had on application at any of the above offices or to any of the company's Agents at home or abroad.

Agents at Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and Rosario—

Messrs HENRY J. POWELL & Co.

Office at Buenos Ayres, calle de 25 de Mayo 60

Money

Advanced on mortgage of Real property situated in this City or in the Province.

Apply to P. D. Lynch.

Calle 25 Mayo No. 60—Buenos Aires

Notice!

All persons indebted for their passage per the

"William Peilo," "Bella Porteira," "Philomela," "Delhi," "Rosario," "Hugh," "Waverley," "Hollywood," "The Countess of Durham," "J. S. Robertson," "Matrona," "Gauntlet," "South East," "Agnes," "Rosalia," "Libra," "Laura," "Anna Wilson," and "The Francis Carroll."

are requested to pay the same to the undersigned, before the first January.

P. D. Lynch

9 Calle 25 de Mayo Buenos Aires.

Tea Wine and Spirits.

The Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public that he has an excellent assortment of the above articles. He can particularly recommend his table Wine both Red and White. He has likewise a general assortment of Grocery and Spirits of the best quality and most moderate terms.

Buenos Aires 14 Oct. 1861.
Jno. Dices.
Calle Canelo No. 16
Vetate egipto de Mayo 60

CHAMBERS.

Two rooms nicely furnished to let No. 100 calle Mayt.

English Governess

An English lady, for many years resident in this city, seeks pupils of a tender age to whom she could impart the rudiments of an English and Spanish education. Apply 137 calle San Martin.

Funeral Undertaking.

107—Calle Moreno—107

The undersigned respectfully intimates that at his well-known establishment will be constantly found a large assortment of lead, mahogany, & cloth coffins of superior quality and of every variety of style, at prices ranging from 50 to 2,000 \$.

William Kitching.

American Improvements!!



Messrs Meeks & Kelcey have just received from New York a machine for making tinted pictures at a time. All persons wishing visiting cards will be supplied by the dozen at a moderate price, also photographs for letters, albums, &c. Persons sending pictures by the Packet are requested to leave their orders a few days previous.

Galleria 44 calle Esmeralda, corner to Piedra.

MORON

Messrs. NUTTALL AND SMITH. Have opened an establishment of grocery and wine, where persons from the country districts may procure stores at reasonable prices and find every accommodation when travelling.

YOUR LIKENESS.

In photograph or ambrotype, taken with the most perfect fidelity by Charles Rover, Studio calle San Martin opposite the Roma Hotel. Frames and cases at cheap rates, and in every variety.

Education.

ANGLO FRENCH SEMINARY

231 Potosi 231

Between Buen Orden and Lima.

This school is designed to give a thorough and liberal education, to furnish the facilities for acquiring the English and French languages, and the best instruction in arithmetic, drawing and music, and other accomplishments. Two English teachers reside in the family and also an excellent French teacher, who give their personal attention to the pupils. The moral training and the health and physical development of the scholars are carefully attended to.

References, Rev. Mr. N. Goodfellow; James Gibson W. Tupperly G. and H. M. Kern.

s. 11 Sp William Parody.

On Sale.

Calle Defensa No. 23.
Duff Gordon's Palo Sherry in octaves.
H. M. Moss and Co.

Rams for sale.

The undersigned begs to inform the sheep breeders of the North that in his establishment in the campo of S. for Fris half a league to the North of the Vil a Mercedes, he has on hand an excellent assortment of nearly 400 rams of different classes and prices to suit the wants of buyers, all having been selected by himself personally and brought up from Mr. Richard Newton's estancia, Sanborn.

E. William Woodgate.

Mensagerias Argen

For Pilar, Capilla del Señor, San Antonio de Arce, and Arrecife.
Leaves Buenos Aires on the 11, 11 and 21. Agency 189 Rivadavia or 587 Plaza de Lorea.

Conductor and Proprietor

Pablo E. Diaz.

English Education

A steady active man wants employment in one or two families in the City, or suburbs thereof, to teach the general Course of English Education, Arithmetic, Bookkeeping, measurement of all descriptions of Timber &c.

Reference can be given to a great number of persons of high respectability in the City. Buenos Aires 4th, November 1861, application No. 5 Calle 25 Mayo.

To Sheep Farmers.

Good investment for surplus wool money. Good for building on in lots to suit purchasers in the immediate vicinity of the Plaza 11 Setiembre with frontages to Calle Cangallo, Payo, & Castely. These places &c. apply to P. D. Lynch Calle Lima No. 9; or to Edward Beynch, Calle Lima No. 99.

Change of Premises.

The British Library has been reopened in the new premises Calle Defensa No. 5 (third door from the Plaza) on Friday 11th. Inst.

For Sale.

In the Partido of Quilmes about 5 Leagues from town 500 to 600 fine mestizo Sheep—Apply at Calle Calabuco no. 287.

Translator.

The Director of the Commercial Rooms can recommend a competent person who will engage to translate into Spanish any documents written in the English, French, Italian or Portuguese languages. For further particulars apply at the Commercial Rooms, calle Mayo No. 60.

MENSAGERIAS

INICIADORES

Central Administration—San Martin, 81—Plaza Lorea, 26—Calle las Piedras, 84
Giles, San Antonio, Fortín de Arce, Arrecife, San Nicolas and Rosario, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22, 24, 26, 28, 30
Villa de Mercedes, every day.
Pilar, Capilla del Señor and Zarate 4, 8, 12, 16, 20, 24, 28
Mercedes, 5, 7, 11, 13, 15, 17, 19, 21, 23, 25, 27, 29
Navarro, 5, 11, 13, 15, 21, 23, 25, 27.

La Invariable Fortuna.

For Chascomus, Monte, las Flores. Office calle Rivadavia, 443; leaves town on the 24th, 12th and 23rd.
Returns to Buenos Ayres 6th, 16th and 26th.

Conductor

Manuel Lupo.

NUEVAS

Mensagerias Argentinas

For Villa de Luján, San Andres de Giles, Fortín de Arce, Salto, Rojas, Luján, etc.
Leaves on the 5th, 15th, and 25th, each month; returning on the 10th, 20th & 30th. 187, plaza de Lorea, tienda de D. Benito Santiago.

Necario M. Ramirez.

Marcos Sanguenetti

Negrette Rams.

40 selected Negrette Rams recently imported by the Bremen Bank "Humboldt" are for sale in the Barracas Solis, calle Solis, No. 57 & 59 corner of Potosi.

For further particulars apply to, Defien & Co. Calle Moreno No. 126.

To be sold.

At 50 per cent, the outlying subscriptions due to this paper in the country districts. The defaulters for the whole period are 24 in number, though for the 2nd quarter 230, and all are persons well off and able to pay. For details apply to the undersigned Editor.

Pure Negrette Rams.

William Mulhally.

Fortín de Arce.

Sheep on sale.

3000 in Ensenada before shearing
5000 Magdalena 2000 picked
6000 South of the Salado by the cut.
2000 Ranchos 1000 picked
3000 Guardia Monte by the cut.
7000 Canuelas 2000 picked.
6000 Navarro 8000 id.
4000 Villa Luján by the cut.
2000 Pilar id.
8000 Fortín de Arce 6000 picked.
2009 Baradero by the cut.
2500 Villa Mercedes id.
8000 Capilla del S. id.
2000 Estate id.
8000 Pergamino id.
2008 picked.
6000 from Banda Oriental by the cut.
The undersigned will contract to deliver the sheep in the Banda Oriental, any person who has land for sale to rent, will find ready purchasers by applying to calle Reconquista N. 40.
Merit Parkes.

Incitadores Diligencias

This post and commodious line makes three journeys weekly to Lobos leaving Buenos Aires on Tuesdays Thursdays and Saturdays—Agency 561 Plaza Lorea, (in the calle Rivadavia)

To be let.

The quinta of the late Admiral Brown, on square at 1714 calle 25 de Mayo, or 314 calle Bolivar.

MENSAGERIAS

Española y Americana

General Administration—Potosi 146.
Chascomus, 1, 4, 7, 0, 11, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27, 30.
Dolores, 3, 7, 9, 14, 17, 19, 21, 24, 27, 29.

TERMS OF PRICES.

Chascomus.....\$100
Dolores.....150
Freight arroyos.....30
Money.....14 cts
Los Emporios
Torres Osorio y Co.

FOR VALPARAISO DIRECT.

The A. I. British barque Ann Nelson, only takes part cargo, has splendid accommodation for cabin & steerage passengers, and will have quick dispatch. For particulars &c. apply to Henry J. Powell & Co.

In Press. Price \$10.

The Irish Catholic Almanac for 55. Ayres edited and published
By M. G. MULHALL, AT THE "STANDARD" PRINTING OFFICE.

This volume will contain a Calendar for the year, with the feasts and fasts of the Church, local statistics & taxes, a synopsis of the Catholic Church, table of distances and extent of parishes, postal routes, sailing of packets, new laws, duties of foreigners, treaty with England, will-making, inheritance, matrimony, imports, exports and a thousand other useful and interesting subjects.

1,000 \$ Reward.

LOST SHEEP.

Take notice that in the late storm, 300 fine mestizo sheep, of my property, were lost or stolen. My seal is a guinea una orja, y la otra con punta de lanza y aguija. I offer one thousand dollars reward to any person who will give information that may lead to my finding them.
Nov. 6th 1861.

William Mulhally.

Fortín de Arce.

Sheep on sale.

3000 in Ensenada before shearing
5000 Magdalena 2000 picked
6000 South of the Salado by the cut.
2000 Ranchos 1000 picked
3000 Guardia Monte by the cut.
7000 Canuelas 2000 picked.
6000 Navarro 8000 id.
4000 Villa Luján by the cut.
2000 Pilar id.
8000 Fortín de Arce 6000 picked.
2009 Baradero by the cut.
2500 Villa Mercedes id.
8000 Capilla del S. id.
2000 Estate id.
8000 Pergamino id.
2008 picked.
6000 from Banda Oriental by the cut.
The undersigned will contract to deliver the sheep in the Banda Oriental, any person who has land for sale to rent, will find ready purchasers by applying to calle Reconquista N. 40.
Merit Parkes.

Ploughman.

A man in this capacity, possessing excellent testimonials from families in this city, whom he has served several years, is in search of employment. Apply at this office.

NOTICE.

The undersigned begs to inform his friends and the public, that he has just received a new and select stock of summer clothing, shirts, vests, pantalones, hats, &c. to be disposed of at low prices.

H. M. Moss.

Lost.

A letter to Mr. Patrick Smyth, from friends in New York, the letter has been posted in New York city May 26th; it should have arrived here during the month of July or August, any person having the said letter will favour the owner by leaving it at the Victoria, 105 calle St. Martin, or at the store of Don Patricio Bookley 145 Venezuela.

Capital investment.

The following highly valuable properties are at present offered for sale, the terms and details of which may be learned on application at the office of Mr. Patrick Brown, 64 calle Potosi, or Mr. John Hughes, broker, at the Plaza.

1st.—15,000 fine mestizo sheep, in the Partido of Arrecife on the land known as Fontezuela, which will be sold before or after shearing as best suits intending purchasers. If so desired, these sheep may be left on their present grazing.

2d.—A potrero, composed of 55 cuadras square of productive land, situated in the calle sola at Barracas, below the Condesa. It is subdivided into 30 lots with the necessary street leading to each lot. In case it were desired for building purposes the plan may be obtained at Mr. Brown's office.

3d.—The well known saladero of Brown, standing on this side of the Barracas bridge, comprising all the premises requisite for this branch of business, and moreover amply furnished with vats, instruments, machinery, cylinders, corrals and other apparatus, ready for working on the purchase of time.

4th.—A tract of 150000, bounded on one side by the Barracas bridge, fronting the calle Solo on one side and the calle Solo on another. This ground is high and adapted for building.

5th.—A corral, very large North of the above last mentioned.

6th.—A desirable country house and farm, on the coast of San Pedro, above the barracas; being two squares near or that the village. It contains 10 cuadras square, with a large modern residence, foreman's house. There are 14 apartments with out-offices, coach-house, stable, hen-roost, pigeons, etc. The pasture-lands, attached are extensive, and there are excellent fruit-trees, besides a garden in full yield out with flowers of value. For families desirous to live in the country, this residence affords all the conveniences imaginable.

For further particulars apply as above.

FOR CORK (Ireland).

To sail about the 10th November the fine first class clipper British Barge.

"MYSTERY."

Of 800 tons burden; Capt. M. J. Hamilton.

This vessel being a well-known trader between Liverpool and Port, offers a fine opportunity for passengers willing to avail themselves of this destination, and has excellent accommodations for Cabin and steerage passengers.

For further particulars apply to the Captain at the Hotel de Province or to Henry A. Green & Co. Ship Brokers &c.—Roscoquina, 38.

Translator.

English to Spanish and vice versa, documents of every description (Latin included) in three or four days at moderate prices. Apply 173 calle San Martin.

New Railways.

It is with sincere pleasure that we observe a communication which appears in the columns of our daily press, explaining the real question at issue, and removing the principal objections urged against the proposed rail-roads. No one, indeed, had dared to deny that such enterprises were identified with the progress of the country, but an insidious under-current was got up, on the plausible pretext that the petitioner, Mr. Lumb, demanded an enormous sum for the southern line, and wished to monopolize the whole steam traffic N. E. & W. Perhaps it is unfair to impute a jealous motive to the arch-accuser, yet we remember that he was the prime mover of the unfortunate San Fernando line, the opposition grows suspicious and his arguments must be received *cum grano ulis*. Moreover our foreign body has taken a decided interest in the new projects, and it is not a little surprising to find the *English Journal* converted into a special pamphlet for the purpose of lampooning an English merchant as a grasping usurer, who will have his pound of flesh at the cost of the country. Patriotism, no doubt, is a fine thing, but when we know that the hostile Editor is himself a foreigner, who, like ourselves, is bent on "dollarising," it requires some credulity to imagine that a pure love of this strange country impels him to evince such a careful interest in its welfare.

Apart from the consideration of motives, the correspondent, here cited, grapples with the facts involved: he chides the characteristic sloveness of the Legislature, which he supposes to find some difficulty in two items of the proposal. 1st. The charge of £10,000 per mile is excessive. 2nd. The guarantee of 7 p. on the maximum cost, of £750,000, is too heavy for the nation to bear.

In the item of expenses he quotes the estimates lately passed for French lines which give a mean average of almost £18,000 per mile.

This is nearly double Mr. Lumb's figure, yet the average of England is immensely greater, being £38,800. Compared with such sums, our proposed line seems, indeed, cheap, but it is to be regretted that neither of the disputants has favored us with more statistics on this head. We should like to learn the relative cost of Belgian German, Spanish and Sardinian contracts, since it is impossible for an impartial Senator to compare estimates from a single country whose natural features or manufacturing resources influence the question so vitally.

There is a general idea that railways in this country should cost much less than elsewhere. The level surface of our prairies, which requires neither tunnels nor viaducts, the low value of land, the exemption from import duties, are features that make some weight. Yet, by shewing of the Com. Times, American lines average only £8,000 per mile or one fifth less than Mr. Lumb's estimate. It is answered that Yankee railroads are inferior build, causing great loss of life, and this is a point of much importance. Mr. Lumb's 20 p. additional may be easily made up in the superior construction which he promises, and there can be no doubt that a cheap article is not the best, since good remuneration rather ensures a workmanlike job.

The lines laid down in Ireland are of an excellent character, attended with trifling loss of life, and, although there is very valuable and the surface difficult, their average cost since 1818 is only £6,600. To us, this appears a formidable argument against the Chascomus project which has escaped our colleague's attention. Yet, as we do not wish to furnish him with weapons, we forego concluding that the Southern line is therefore too dear. It is to be borne in mind that, before 1818, Irish lines averaged £11,000 per mile, although labor was remarkably cheap; and the value of land, which constitutes a striking difference between these countries, was only 18 p. of the total cost.

On the whole, Mr. Lumb's demand of £10,000 is much below the general European average, and if higher than the American, we presume it is because he takes for his model the first-class English lines and not those of cheap English lines. Great stress is laid on the Cordovan estimate, yet as this line is still in *nubibus* and we want a construction on *terra firma*, its evidence goes for naught. If Mr. Campbell had run a rail at £4,000 per mile, let him try his hand on the San Fernando job. Mr. Lumb offers one of the most respectable connections that England can boast, to carry out his project, and if he reap a good profit we wish him joy of it. Railways we want, and railways we shall have, in spite of the squeals of puling politicians. We have no objection to vote a like amount for the San Fernando or Mercedes projects but we have every objection to stop short for a few dollars, which, if lost to the state, are yet merged in the profits of one, whose property is centred in this country.

The 2nd objection of guarantees, is, as stated, by the Com. Times, a corollary of the 1st; since the shares depend in value on the capital expended. Our colleague states that not one single railway managed from London rears its shares at par, yet it is also unfortunately true that only one Irish line pays 4 p. *alto*. Their construction cost is little. We must therefore distinguish thus: the value of shares will prove higher or lower, according to the capital expended, in reference to itself, but by no means in comparison with the expenses and respective shares of other lines.

The author of the article in question gracefully alludes to the improved credit of the country owing to the late regulation of the English debt, and animates our Legislators to confidence in the growing wealth of B. Ayres, which such projects as these are eminently calculated to develop. Mr. Lumb owes a debt of gratitude to the person who has so ably taken up the cudgels in his defence: if the writer is a native he has shewn a due appreciation for the interest of his country; if an Englishman he has vindicated a fellow-citizen of the charge of extortion.

The English Packet.

The mails of Oct. 9th from Southampton arrived per *Merry* on Friday morning.

News from England is of much interest. The repeal of the paper-duty was celebrated by the leading journals, many of which have reduced their prices. The cotton panic was assuming extraordinary dimensions, so as to cause profound alarm; but men's minds were, however, occupied with the rapid preparations for the Exhibition of '62. The Palace of Industry is already far advanced, and everything augurs a signal success: on the last day for space-allocations, 500 applications were handed in. The Queen and her intended son-in-law were still in the Highlands, while the Prince of Wales was on a visit to his Prussian relations.

The Government, contrary to expectation, opposed no objections to the Spanish expedition against Mexico, but it was understood that the claims of English sufferers must be made good by the new *regime*, whatever this may be. Distress and hunger seem to threaten the poorer classes of the United Kingdom: in England several of the factories had closed, and the remainder were working short hours, throwing thousands out of employment; in Ireland the potato blight was general, and although poverty has disappeared from the country, the failure of this crop must entail more or less misery. Lord Eglington, of sporting celebrity and late Vice-Roy of Ireland, is dead. The annals of crime in England are heavy, and nine of the London swell-mobs have been arrested in Paris, where they were pursuing their vocation. The Rugby case has changed color very much, since it is established that Mrs. Hill herself sent away the lost child (which is asserted to be illegitimate). Rumors are

prevalent that in the American war, our Cabinet and the French Emperor will urge their offices as mediators, but as both are suspected of southern tendencies, they shall probably reap neither thanks nor benefit. It is, moreover, believed that the W. Indies station will receive a reinforcement with ultimate views on Mexico, the squadron there being already considerable. Despatches from Japan mention an attempt to murder the Consul, who was attacked in his own residence, and narrowly escaped with some severe wounds. The annual shipwreck Register for the year 1860, reveals 1379 collisions, 298 lives lost, 526. The civil service returns show that, of 1872 candidates, no less than 1766 were rejected for bad spelling.

M. Montabert has published an eloquent appeal for Poland (see next week's N. S.) in which he gives an occasional thrust to Napoleon: the bishop of Poitiers on SS Peter & Paul's festival also reminded his hearers that it was Herod III who imprisoned St. Peter, and the Emperor, understanding the allusion, prosecuted his episcopal denouncer. The Faubourg St. Antoine has raised the fearful cry for "bread" which heralded the fall of Louis XVI, and "Death to Napoleon" was found placarded on the walls. His majesty's health is much shaken, and his rustication at Biarritz has scarcely lightened his mind of those corroding cares inseparable from his present predicament. His conference with the King of Prussia involved some serious questions, although veiled under the name of regal courtesy. A council on the Italian monarchy will scarcely succeed in solving the Papal difficulty; the Tuilleries is named for the rendez-vous, but their decision will have little effect on the Imperial policy. Meantime there is a report that His majesty intends to have soon a coronation ceremony at Rheims or Paris. The French arms in Cochinchina were still engaged, and the king of Annam offered a price for every Frenchman's head, which notice he affixed to the trees, to frighten his invaders. Some war-vessels have been despatched to Mexico.

Marshal O'Donnell has put in force his long-intended invasion of Mexico, by equipping an armament such as Spain has not seen since the days of her past greatness: 12 men of war carrying 300 cannon & 4,000 troops, with 47,000 men. In Cuba form a force that may well strike terror into the enemies of Catholic Majesty, being sufficient to reconquer almost all Spanish America. Whether England and France will permit these troops to march on the Mexican capital, or merely join them in a demand of redress, by seizing Vera Cruz, is not clear, but it seems likely that Europe is anxious to establish there a Spanish throne for Don Juan. Sinister alarms hint the fall of O'Donnell, which would prove disastrous to the country he has so much advanced. Muley Abasis is on a visit to his late conqueror; but Queen Christina's did not take place.

Calabria has been again invaded by a handful of adventurers, not this time by Garibaldi to dethrone King Francis, but by an able Spanish [Carlist] general, Borges who has some 1500 men under his command, and has taken 500 Sardinian prisoners. Cabrera is said to be with him, but this is uncertain. Victor Emmanuel opposed the Exhibition at Florence, assisted by Prince Carignan and Mlle Piccolomini. The Pope held a Consistory, in which some French and Spanish embassies were invited with the Cardinal's hat: his Holiness is in good health. Great enation was caused by the attack of Father Passaglia the renowned Jesuit of the Pope's temporal power, which stranger still has met a strenuous advocate in M. Guizot the distinguished Protestant statesman of France. Baron Ricasoli found himself upset for Cavour's successor, and the work of Italian Unity is now confided to Rattazzi, but it is possible that the moribund court of the Vatican shall outlive all the ministers of Sardinia who have sworn the Po-

pe's destruction. One edify St. Rocco is scarcely borne to the grave, when a second is hurried from power. Candidi, also, is to be removed from Naples. The King is at Bologna. The marriage of the Prince of Tuscany with King Francis's sister was solemnized in the Sixtine Chapel by Pius IX. in presence of the royal family.

The approaching coronation of the king of Prussia will be truly magnificent, resembling that of Frederick the Great. The assassin Becker has been sentenced to 20 years imprisonment. The fleet which is intended to menace Denmark is progressing, the latter kingdom also preparing its land army for a surprise. The squabble between Hungary and Austria is in *status quo*. An attempt was made on the life of Arch-duke Charles.

In the Herzegovina Omar Pacha was clearly opposing the rebels: it seems clear that Turkey can make no head against Christendom even in the valleys of Montenegro. The union of the Danubian principalities was discussed at Constantinople in a special conference which divided equally, England France & Turkey being for, and Austria, Russia & Prussia against, the proposed union. A schism in the Greek Church has resulted in millions seceding to Rome, on condition of retaining like the Catholic Greeks, their vernacular ritual and Greek discipline.

Poland is still groaning under the Cossacks, although Count Lambert has done much to appease the excited spirit of that gallant nation. The people have invoked the assistance of the priests who have ever befriended their efforts for freedom.

The king of Holland met the Emperor and King William at Compiègne. The Duke of Oporto is about to marry Victor Emmanuel's daughter. The Emperor of China is dead. The Cholera is very bad in India; and *gorillas* have been found in Borneo.

The Argentine Republic.

Perhaps the best way to describe our present position would be to say nothing at all, since the manifold difficulties seem to form in converging circles a labyrinth around us from which escape is next to impossible. Last week it was understood that everything was arranged: Mitre was to become provisional Director of the Republic and Urquiza would lend his immense influence to this order of things. Now there are no expectations of realising an *entente cordiale*, and hence it is not improbable that the rival Generals will meet again at the head of their forces, to break a spear for the mastery, and wrestle for the prize. An Italian proverb says "he who laughs last, laughs best" and as there are still pretensions on both sides, backed by cogent arguments, it may be as well to settle the matter finally.

The expedition to Cordoba will march on the 20th or 25th. The only opposition it may encounter is from San, who is said to be drawing troops from Mendoza, and have under him about 2,000 men. It is confidently rumored that Cordoba will make a *pronunciamiento*, but, this will depend on which side they judge the strongest. The southern provinces are not tranquil: we hear of the Tabacoa taking Catamarca. At the same time Corrientes is in a ferment, Gov. Ronen embarking his furniture, money, &c. as if he purposed imitating Derqui; his flight would be, however, up the river, not down, as he is on very friendly terms with President Lopez. There are at least a dozen competitors for his chair, so that if a revolution takes place, no good can result. Entre-Rios is no longer a terrestrial paradise, and the Captain-General keeps a vigilant watch particularly on his river-frontier, which is virtually closed to ingress or egress. In the Uruguay five individuals, who had an armed boat, were arrested by the coast-guard on a charge of piracy.

From Rosario we learn that the Commander-in-chief is indisposed, and that Juan C. Ocampo, after a series of perambulatory missions between our head-quarters and San José is waiting

in interview with Mitre, to present his *Memoria*, which by anticipation, is declared inacceptable. It would appear that what was hatched in this city as a fortunate event has notably changed Urquiza's programme. For, previous to Derqui's flight, the Captain-General had so completely favored Mitre's movements that he was accused of treason, intending to give up the President to our General as a propitiatory holocaust. Nevertheless, who can credit that Urquiza, with his numerous allies, who are not aware of Derqui's intentions? Yet, he now states that the turn of affairs gives a new face to his policy. All parties, therefore, about the disbandment of his fleet vanish into thin air, and, although, by a strange casualty both he and Mitre plead sickness, they will scarcely be long confined to their couches.

News from Santa Fé mentions the death in that city of Col. Rodríguez, from the effects of a wound received at the siege of B. Ayres. In his pocket was found a pardon from Mitre. Dr. Pascual Russ, titular governor, had arrived at Paraná from San José, highly displeased with his visit to D. Justo. At Frayle Muerto, near the frontier of Cordoba the Bishop of the River-plate (Litoral) Dr. Segura was robbed of his papers and horses by a band of Indian-guerrillas under Cristó. Gay. Allende went off towards San Luis, to place himself, as is supposed, under San's protection. By a recent order of the day, the army has received a new organization, being divided into 5 *corps d'armée*. Of these the 1st is that destined to operate on Cordoba and comprises 7 battalions infantry, 3 regiments & 3 squadrons cavalry, with six pieces of cannon (6 pounders) all under the command of General Pantero: Col. Marcos Paz being chief of the staff, and Col. Rivarrey superior officer of infantry and artillery. This sounds well, but when we learn that the *irregular* number does not exceed 6,000 hands i. e. 3,000 men, we must conclude that Mitre does not believe San has 20,000 men, with reinforcements of 3,800 from Mendoza and San Juan.

The tariff of foreign money has been regulated for the trade of Rosario; and the garrison of that city has been strengthened by two battalions under Major Gainza. At Diamante they were already (14th inst.) dismantling one of the land batteries. Both fleets are inactive, but, two of our vessels entered Rosario on the morning of the 17th, bringing intelligence of Admiral Forman's death, whose corpse was on board, he having expired at 13 P. M. on the 16th.

City items

On last Friday, 83 wounded soldiers from San Nicolas were landed and conveyed to the Hospital; some of them in a truly pitiable condition. Government has issued a *breve* of promotion in favor of 11 officers who distinguished themselves in the field. The Indian invasion has apparently died out: Capt. Gomez arrived in town on the 16th, reporting the S. frontier perfectly clear. Col. Lacasa was in the Guardia del Monte with a mixed force of 600 men, and had been faced at a grand battle given by the Indians to the garrison. Col. Conesa has sent as a present to Major Gainza a rich uniform, in testimony of his gallant services. The city guards have been dismissed from garrison duty, being only obliged to maintain a guard at their several barracks. Our Municipality is making arrangements to invite from Europe an additional number of sisters of Charity for the Hospital-service, in which their attentions have, of late been, fully appreciated.

The railways and telegraph are still before the *Congress*, the latter has passed through the Deputies, and will probably become law ere many days. The former may meet with opposition, or at least delay; the last session of Deputies proved null, for want of a *quorum*. The Senate has confirmed the Municipal tax of 1861, as suitable for next year, and authorized the Bank to dismiss those clerks who are superseded by machines for printing and numbering the notes. A melancholy accident on board the

"*Doloritas*" in her trip, from this port to Rosario, resulted fatally. Two men fell over-board, one was drowned, another, with difficulty, was rescued. The cabin-houso was yesterday the scene of a strike among the *peon* who imitating the Lazzaroni refuse to work. Not content with enjoying their *dolce far niente*, they attacked with stones some industrious fellows who went to take their place at length the riot was quelled by the police who invited the ringleaders to spend their idle hours in the *Policia*. It is pleasing to observe that 130 emigrants have arrived on Monday, and every day have fresh importations. Two fires have unhappily broken out: one at a coach-factory in calle Mojito, on Sunday evening; the other, on yesterday, at a pump factory in calle Snyaschar: there was, however, but trifling damage in either case.

The Tribunal of Commerce has elected the following merchants to compose the valuation-Committee: Messrs A. Arceena, G. Drabbe D. Mackinlay, A. Carneiro, E. Bonemann, son, L. Mattheis, & G. Napp. The outgoing Senators for the year 1861, city, Messrs. Oca, p. Agüero, R. Elizalde and Boschi; country, Alcantara, Pinedo, Pico & Loria.

Ireland.

The citizens of Dublin manifest no anxiety to compete at the London Exhibition, owing perhaps to the foul play which destroyed Marcus Mosse's fine piano and the ornamental pavement over from Ireland, in 1851. Much noise has been made about an attempt to pay by a column on the person of a young heroine whose struggle was as unmanly as that of the French consul's daughter at Djeddah. Hon. Mrs. Yvelton is on a visit in Connaught. The great Eastern is lying off the Cove of Cork, where numbers of visitors have had occasion to inspect her terrific damages: it is supposed that but for the Yankee passenger's great fat her escape must have been problematical. Dr. Cusack, the eminent physician is dead. The Irish Volunteer movement failed miserably. Dr. Spratt has been complimented for his philanthropy by Sir Robt. Peel who promises to become almost as popular as his father-in-law.

The Irish brigades have received several medals and decorations from the Pope, thro Lieut. Darcy. The remains of their corps are stationed at Anagni. President Lincoln is, notwithstanding in Dublin: he has formed a brigade of five Irish regiments, one of which T. F. Meagher's Colonel. In the recent engagement, as at Fontenoy and Rannillo, the tide of battle was completely turned by an Irish charge, at point of the bayonet.

Montevideo.

The 4th anniversary of Orléans' death was celebrated at a grand funeral service in Villa Urquiza, at which the Vicer-Apostolic, Chief of Police and other personages assisted: the Provisor Dr. Vie. Cudelo was chief-mourner. Pickets are ordered to watch the frontiers and prevent contraband trade. President Berro presented a handsome gift to the Italian *capor* Ballerini. The Devotions to the Virgin attracted large crowds of devotees.

A citation was issued for the attendance of the National *Parliament*. Among maritime items we find that the captain of the Span. brig "Pope," sighted off Cape St. Mary, the remains of a shipwreck consisting of broken yards, masts, and masts, and, when about 20 leagues from Cape St. Anthony, he perceived a vessel patrolled black; of French build, with several passengers (this may have been the missing *Mustafa*). A controversy arose as to the propriety of the Republic exhibiting at London next year. The "Discusion" maintained that their wool is not long enough, and the necessary expenses too heavy. Still we are happy to observe that a false modesty has not prevented the wise resolve to show their best products to the world's gaze. The Penitentiary counts on a fund of 12,000 patacons, more than

H. A. Green & Co.—Shipbuilders,
No 83-31' E. R. Conquistador.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DEADLY DISEASE AMONG PIGS.—We learn from all quarters that farmers are losing their pigs in great numbers by a disease which first appears in a redness behind the ears, and so severe is it that they do not survive longer than half an hour after it shows itself. The loss sustained this year by bad crops is comparatively trifling compared to that experienced by the ravages made by this disease among pigs.—*Skibbereen Eagle.*

A despatch from Ragusa states that the Berda contingents have joined the Montenegrins, who have now a force of 18,000. Omar Pasha's force is double that number.

The Agricultural Society of France, for the encouragement of the Breeding of Bees held a meeting, last week at the Hotel Bellevue, in the Luxembourg. About 100 agriculturalists attended from various parts of France. The exhibition of bees, which was held in the Orangery, was very interesting. The country clergy were represented at the congress by five parish priests. One farmer in Champagne, instructed in this art by his parish priest, possesses at present 1,000 beehives. The efforts of the society have been attended with the best results. A superior degree of comfort has by its means been introduced into districts where it was hitherto unknown. The rearing of bees entails no additional house rent. It requires but a small capital and but little labour.

There are 340 tailors in the New York 69th regiment. Two of them are commissioned officers.

There is said to be in contemplation a marriage between the King of Portugal and the youngest daughter of Victor Emmanuel.

The *Czar* declares that Polish literature is now in a far worse state than it ever was under the Emperor Nicholas.

The board of inland Revenue have intimated that printers will not be allowed drawback on their stock of paper on hands on Oct. 1.

Imports of wheat and flour for year ending June 30th show that only about a third of the consumption of the country was supplied from home produce. A Bahia Steam Navigation Company, with a capital of 100,000, is projected for carrying on certain local steam services in the province.

The *Moniteur* contains decrees ordering the works necessary for deepening the channel of the ports of Boulogne and for improving the port of Bordeaux. The expense of the former, estimated at 630,000, and of the latter at 4,000,000, is to be carried to the chapter of the budget relating to the improvement of ports.

The price of land in London may be reckoned at considerably more than 100,000, per acre. Thus, the *Excise Office* was sold at the rate of 82,000, an acre; the *India House*, at the rate of 125,000, per acre; some land, as approaches to New Westminster Bridge, at 190,000, per acre, giving an average of 127,000, per acre.—*Letter in the Times.*

August 7, died in Boston, Joseph Hurley, aged 34 years, a native of Killarney, Ireland. By his father, he was the fifth descendant from Lady Elizabeth Fitzgerald, of Letren Castle, near Dingle, and descended in a direct line from the noble house of Desmond. His mother, who was the daughter of Thomas Maw, Esq., and Nancy Riordan Maw, made him cousin to the Cronans, O'Connors, McCarty's, Curtains and McDougha. His ancestors are all buried in Muckross Abbey.—*Irish American.*

CIVIL WAR IN AMERICA.

BELIEVED OPERATIONS.—The only fighting of importance has taken place in Western Missouri, at a place called Lexington, on the south bank of the Missouri River. General Price, of the States rights party, commenced the attack on the Federal intrenchments at Lexington, defended by Colonel Mulligan's command on the 16th ult. The fight lasted all day, and ended in the repulse of the assailants. The loss of the "rebels" is a down by the Northerners at 4000. On the 17th and 18th the attack was renewed. On the last occasion the

"rebels" were scattered by a bayonet charge of the Irish Brigade. The attack was to be renewed on the following day. Meanwhile the Federals had been reinforced by 4,000 men, and other reinforcements were rapidly approaching. In the same State, at Blue Mills Landing, 600 Confederates have been routed by 150 Federals.

The hitherto neutral State of Kentucky is now occupied by both Federal and Confederate troops, but no engagement had yet taken place between them. The Kentucky Legislature, by a vote of 71 to 20, has requested the Confederates to withdraw from the soil of the State; but the Confederate General replies that the possession of the pass in the Cumberland mountains is necessary for the safety of his position, and he cannot withdraw while the Federal troops are permitted to remain.

It is announced that preparations for two important movements against the Southern coast are going rapidly forward, so that the expeditions will be ready to set sail within a very few weeks. In one of them the land forces will be commanded by General Butler, and in the other by General Sherman. The number of troops employed in the two expeditions will be 25,000 men, with naval forces of proportionate strength. The particular points to be attacked are kept secret.

Four British vessels have been captured coming into Hatteras Inlet laden with stores from Halifax, Nova Scotia.

The Captain-General of Cuba has issued a proclamation declaring that vessels sailing under the Confederate flag and engaged in legitimate trade will be admitted into Cuban ports on equal terms with all other vessels.

The British Government will be allowed to communicate with their Consuls in seceded ports by means of ships of war.

General Beauregard's report of the engagement of July 18 (preceeding that of Bull Run) has only just been published. It is very long compared with the insignificant proportions of the skirmish. He admits that he was "opposed to the determination of the enemy to advance on Manassas;" he terms the battle an "artillery duel," states the losses on both sides at 15 killed and 73 wounded, and that he took 20 prisoners, 175 stand of arms, a large quantity of accoutrements and blankets, and 150 hats. The delay in the preparation of the report is owing to his "engrossing administrative duties."

The cotton and tobacco crops have been much damaged by heavy rains. The new crop of cotton would reach, it was estimated, 8,000,000 bales. In 1859-60 it was 4,600,000 bales.

The New Orleans banks have suspended cash payments. Col. John A. Washington, the nearest living relative of the Father of his Country, and the proprietor of the Mount Vernon estate, has been killed by a Federal picket, near Elkwater, in Western Virginia.

The most important political news of the week under review is the rescinding of the slave emancipation clause of General Fremont's proclamation.

Several Republican papers in the West comment severely on this act of Mr. Lincoln; but in the East the organs of public opinion seem to acquiesce in the wisdom of the course taken. Mr. Lincoln was influenced in this direction by a desire to retain his hold on the loyal population in the adhering and seceded Slave States.

TERMINAL ACCIDENTS.

Three startling catastrophes are reported. On the night of the 17th ult., a railroad bridge (100 ft. high, with a span of 60 ft.), on the Ohio and Mississippi Railway, in Southern Indiana, gave way under a train of cars containing a portion of the 19th Illinois Volunteers, and precipitated nearly the whole of the cars into the bed of the creek. About 50 soldiers were killed and 100 wounded. It is believed that Confederate sympathisers had tampered with the bridge, a large proportion of the inhabitants of Southern Indiana being emigrants from the South.

A steam-blast explosion occurred on the Sacramento River, California, on the 28th of August. The J. A. McCall-

land exploded, killing fifteen of the passengers certainly, and probably many more. Twelve were scalded, some of whom had since died.

At the Continental Theatre, Philadelphia; several ballet-girls were burnt to death on the 14th. As the girls were dressing for a ballet introduced into the representation of "The Tempest," one of them, named Gale, while in the act of getting down her dress, was set on fire by the flame of a gas jet. One of her sisters endeavoured to extinguish the flames, but in the effort her own clothes were ignited. A third sister ran to the rescue with a like result. In a frantic state they rushed into an adjoining room filled with ballet-girls, whose gowns also caught fire. In their terror some of them leaped from the windows into the street. All of them were more or less severely burnt, and the result was that six of them died within a few hours after the occurrence, and four more were not expected to survive. All the principal theatres of Philadelphia had given benefits for the families of the victims. The Gales were Englishwomen.

11 de Setiembre Market.

Dry cow hides, narrow	pesado 125 to 130
Hides of all states	— 110 to 120
Calf hides	— 80 to 90
Horn Hides	each 30 to 35
Sheep skins unwashed	dozen 45 to 50
Do. mixed	70 to 100
Manilla, fine	100 to 170
Native	lb 4 to 4½
Horse hair/North	arrob. 100 to 105
Do. south	100 to 110
Tallow pure	42 to 44
Cattle wool washed	70 to 75
Do. unwashed	35 to 40
Do. mixed	50 to 60
Yaca mestiza wool	72 to 90
Lamba do	40 to 60
Outrich feathers loose.	lb. 25 to 27
Do. woven	85 to 90
Do. buttons	300 to 400
Infantic do.	400 to 600
Wheat superior	200 to 210
Do. middling	180 to 200
Do. inferior	140 to 150
Indian ears	125 to 130
Bayetta	50 to 100
Hides/cattle	quintale 40 to 50

Doubles.

Nov. 18th	410	412	7550
" 15th	414	412	0,720
" 16th	411	412	13,158
" 16th	411	410	23,930
" 18th	410	413	18,644
" 19th	414	415	9,900

Gas shares — 77½ p. s.
Bolsa do. 7 to 10 p. s. deos

Interest.

Bank receives m/c. at 6% per an.
" " specie at 9% " "
" advances m/c. at 8% " "
" " specie at 12% " "

Money market—specie—½ to 1% per month.

Do. m/c. 1 14

Current Price of Cattle

Good horned cattle for	\$ 200 to 220
Do matadero, picked bul-	
locks	250 — 280
Do cows picked	— 250
Three year old males	250
Asses	15 — 20
Fat mares	85 — 90
Ordinary mestiza.	
Sheep	30
Fine do.	40

Henry D. Murphy.

Respectfully offers his services as Wool Broker, or in any other kind of produce. Those persons who will be kind enough to patronize him, may send their orders to his office, calle Rivadavia, Plaza 11 de Septiembre.

Notz—All other kind of business that may be confided him will be duly attended to.

Land on sale and to let.

The Underigned informs his friends in the country that he has now orders to sell 8 different pieces of Land from one half league to one league also one league of excellent Land for sheep to let; apply to Calle Reconquista N.º 46.

On Sale.

Boor in Wood.
Calle Defensa No. 23.
H. M. Moss & Co.

KNIGHT & PARODY

SUCCESSORS TO G. TEMPERLEY

Calle Cangallo No. 80.

DEPOSIT OF READY MADE CLOTHING.

SUMMER STOCK.

New assortment of Ready Made Clothing for Spring & Summer just received per French Packet *Ceylan*.

Fashionable casimir Newmarket coats with vest & pant of the same, black fine cloth frock coats, black silk vests & black casimir pants. Black satin Victoria frock coats & sacs of the same, fancy casimir for pants, a large assortment of casimir for coats vests & pant, light waistcoats, black alpaca frock coats & sacs, linen coats pant & vests, shirts with linen fronts wrist & collars, thread gloves & thread half hose, linen drawers & cotton drawers, silk gloves color & size assorted, silk singlets & drawers, silk collared wrists and a large assortment of fashionable ties hats etc. also a large assortment of clothing for children, shirts hats caps &c. &c.

Wedding rings &c.

George H. Jeanes here to inform the public that he has received a new assortment of gold and silver jewelry. Wedding rings of all sizes and superior quality on hand. All kinds of work in the precious metals made to order—Calle Buen Orden 285—287.

THE STANDARD PRINTING OFFICE

Calle Defensa N.º 21.

MICHAEL G. MULHALL PROPRIETOR.

This establishment, the only English one in town, has a large assortment of types and ornaments of every kind. Bills, cards, circulars, manifestos, receipts, placards, pamphlets and all forms of publication are executed with the greatest elegance and punctuality. Prices moderate. Documents in the English, French, Spanish, and Italian languages translated, or rendered in the original idiom with due exactness.

Also daily or weekly newspapers, got up in the above languages. Play-bills and funeral cards done at the shortest notice.

On Sale
Rock Salt for Sheep A. M. Moss & Co.
Calle Defensa No. 23

English Grocer Store.

59, and 61 CALLE DEFENSA, CORNER OF POTOL.

The subscriber has opened the above as a grocery store the stock includes teas, sugar, wine, spirits and all other necessities for family use in town and country, of the best qualities, all purchased and selected with the greatest care. Particular attention will be given to the cultivation of a family trade, and orders from the country carefully attended to.

Robert Urrie

Important Notice.

Persons of the town or country, having any business to transact either at the Government House or any other of the public offices, will find a competent agent at.

N.º 40 calle San Martin.

16. 10p.

John Welsh

In requested to call, or communicate his address in the British Consulate in this city, or any other of the public offices, will find a competent agent at.

Consul, British Consulate Buenos Aires

4 Nov. 1861.

Frank Parish

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